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GARDEN CITY, CAIRO
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CONTENTS

	Page
Zareh H. Misketian 1916-1974	1
Gamil Antaki - Rashad Abd Al-Muttalib	4
International Conference on Egyptology in Cairo	5
by Cynthia Sheikholeslami	
Medieval Islamic Astronomy - Progress Report	10
by David A. King	
On the Problems of Research at the Libraries of the Yemen Arab Republic	15
by Abbas Hamdani	
Missione Archeologica in Egitto Della Universita di Roma ...	21
by Sergio Donadoni	
Travel by Foreigners Within Egypt	23
The Center's Guest Book	23
Notes From Princeton	26
Works on Egyptology Currently in Progress	27
An Additional Footnote on Pleating in Ancient Egypt	28
ARCE Fellows - 1974-75	30
Minutes of Meeting of Members	31
ARCE Membership	36
Photographs	9 ff.

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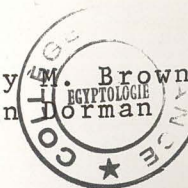
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ZAREH H. MISKETIAN
1916-1974

Members and friends of the American Research Center in Egypt have been mourning the loss of Toto Misketian, business manager of the Center for a decade, who died suddenly on Saturday morning, November 23, 1974. So have his many other friends in Egypt, Europe and above all in America, for which Toto had a special affection all of his adult life.

Most of these connections began in Cairo, a cosmopolitan place Toto loved, often found frustrating, yet would never leave because it was so characteristically accommodating to him. There he was born, on December 7, 1916, and there he died 58 years later.

On that melancholy Saturday in November, Toto went to his office at the Center, as usual, with his friend Albert Ahad, ARCE's accountant. He sat down at his desk, sipped some of his morning coffee, and suddenly slumped over. A doctor in the building and John Dorman were summoned, and then another doctor. Efforts to revive him failed. Dr. Halim Doss said he had died instantly of a massive heart attack.

Toto's father, Hatchik, and his mother, Cesarine Macourian, fled to Cairo from Turkey during the severe repression of Armenians in the years before World War I. Hatchik Misketian soon became an importer of paper, largely from Scandinavia. He lived in the center of Cairo until around 1935, when he bought and moved to a villa, in a still sparsely settled part of Zamalek, with his beautiful and gracious wife and young son, their only child. Toto's earliest education was at an Armenian school in Shubra, the college Berberian, supplemented, in those quieter times, by an occasional vacation in Europe with his parents. He later attended the Collège des Frères (La Salle) and the Lycée Francaise in Cairo. On completion of his formal education, he joined his father's business as a partner, making it a true family firm. Their office was for many decades in a building in downtown Cairo, near Midan Soliman Pasha (now Talaat Harb). They occupied this office until the late 1960's when they finally gave it up owing to the decline in business resulting from changes in the country's economic policies. The family continued to live in their Zamalek villa until Toto's parents and his aunt (his mother's sister) died there in 1970 and 1971, when he sold it. After living in it for well over three decades, he moved to an apartment in town, at 18 Hoda El Sha'rawy Street, near the same Midan where his old business office was located.

Until shortly after World War II, Toto was a "foreign resident" in Cairo, yet there was nothing foreign in his perfect adjustment to the city. His legal status changed when he became an Egyptian citizen but his personal relation to Egypt, to the European resident community and to Americans remained unaffected in its intimacy. He was totally devoted to his small family. The death of his parents at very advanced ages, within a year of one another, affected him deeply. He had for years cared for them lovingly and fully. He was equally "Levantine" in the interest he took in his own ethnic community despite his appreciation for individuals and cultural achievements of other communities. He read considerably in Armenian history and fulfilled a long-standing ambition when he was able to visit Armenia in his late years.

Toto's absolute integrity, wide interests, kindness and charm won him many friends, whom he never hesitated to help sincerely and with remarkable reliability. People sensed all these qualities in just a few minutes with him. His last several main employments, including that with the Center, were offered him after brief contacts not even arranged to discuss such matters. His modesty was an important element here; he did not claim much but always came through with help on the smallest to the greatest things. He was also somewhat shy in meeting people, owing partly to his excessive weight, despite which he was physically agile and even graceful.

Toto had qualities that won the admiration not only of ordinary mortals but also of several original, eccentric scholars and artists (who did not make friends easily) as well as of several beautiful women (who could have). He was one of those rare people who combined sympathy with a sharp intelligence. He knew the world was a complicated place with complicated people, yet he could live by a few simple principles. He knew how to judge the importance of things, never wasting time with over-interpretation. Knowing that we are fated to deal in petty matters most of the time, Toto could invest these with relish while not exaggerating their importance. He was a great consumer of goods and a reader of labels, all the while keeping it all in perspective. Being a good Levantine, he couldn't stay awake very well after the midday meal; he often showed his excellent judgment by dozing off during the post-prandial pontifications of some prominent people. He had a way of doing it politely.

Toto's friendship with Americans began in the late 1930's when several American jazz musicians came to Cairo from Europe. As a jazz fan, Toto welcomed them; his love for the music and his vast knowledge of tunes and bands always surprised the visiting players and made them feel at home. He became the special friend of one prominent trumpeter who spent many months in Egypt. When Toto stepped into a Paris cafe twenty years later, his old friend, who was playing there, recognized him instantly. For many years, and especially during World War II, Toto was Cairo's chief greeter of American jazz musicians and fans, who enjoyed his extensive and excellent collection of records. In the early 1940's Toto was the Cairo correspondent of the American jazz magazine Down Beat. (It was there that I saw his photo while waiting for the U.S. Army to send me to Egypt; I kept it, and our friendship started when we were introduced by one of the musicians in a service band that played at the Y.M.C.A. on Soliman Pasha between the Midan and the National Hotel.)

Toto's last trip to the United States, only two months before he died, was the result of his impulse to attend a three-day private jazz party in Colorado Springs. He was given a special introduction to the musicians and audience as the person who'd come the longest distance. Everyone rose to acclaim him. And so do we now.

-- Morroe Berger

GAMIL ANTAKI - RASHAD ABD AL-MUTTALIB

The Center has within the last few months lost two valuable employees who served the ARCE in Cairo loyally and well for more than ten years each: Mr. Gamil Antaki, our Visa Expediter, and Mr. Rashad Abd al-Muttalib, our Islamic Adviser.

Mr. Antaki was born in Lebanon almost a century ago. After obtaining his elementary diploma, he was sent to Russia, where he continued his studies and obtained his law degree in Moscow. He was employed by the Russian Government and, according to his own account, worked for some time in the same office as Rasputin. Following the Russian Revolution, Mr. Antaki joined the expatriot White Russian community in Egypt, where he was employed in the Passport Office.

Mr. Antaki came to work for the ARCE in 1963, although he had already been employed by Chicago House for almost a decade. Regularly, twice a week for twelve years, he called at the Cairo Center to pick up passports and take them to the Mogamma, where he would disappear into its crowded labyrinth, to emerge several hours later with the appropriate visas and work permits. During the last few years Mr. Antaki, in his nineties and with failing eyesight, was accompanied everywhere by a lifelong friend who was almost the same age. Early last September Mr. Antaki reported that he was tired and asked to be relieved of his responsibilities. The following week, on September 11, he died peacefully in the Russian Pension, which had been his home for many years.

Mr. Mohammad Rashad Abd al-Muttalib, at the time of his death of a heart attack on January 12, 1975, was Chief Bibliographer and Second Secretary in the Institute of Arabic Manuscripts at the Arab League Headquarters in Cairo.

Mr. Rashad was born in Cairo in 1917. Despite his lack of formal education beyond the secondary school level, he trained himself to become perhaps the leading bibliographer in Egypt. He traveled widely, having been sent by the Arab League Institute of Manuscripts on microfilming missions to India, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Portugal. Because of his wide experience as an Islamic bibliographer, he was invited to the University of California, Berkeley in 1964, to the University of Jordan in 1969 and to a number of universities in England in 1972. Prior to 1966 Mr. Rashad advised scholars at the American University in Cairo and since 1967 had served as Adviser in Islamic Affairs to the American Research Center in Egypt.

Mr. Rashad had a prodigious memory for names of hundreds of manuscripts, their authors, editors and dates. His able, generous and invaluable assistance will long be remembered by those many ARCE fellows in Islamic studies who through the years have sought his advice.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EGYPTOLOGY IN CAIRO
by Cynthia Sheikholeslami, University of Chicago
ARCE Affiliated Fellow

"Ancient Egypt: Problems of History, Sources and Methods" was the topic of a conference held at the Semiramis Hotel in Cairo on January 5th to 9th, 1975. Sponsored by the Egyptian Antiquities Organization in collaboration with the American Research Center in Egypt and the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania, the conference was afforded financial support primarily through the foreign currency program of the Office of International and Environmental Programs of the Smithsonian Institution. Some thirty scholars from Egypt, Europe and North America presented papers, and over a hundred other Egyptian and foreign scholars and students regularly attended the ten sessions of the conference. The conference was international in scope and brought together a broad spectrum of those interested in Ancient Egypt to hear and discuss presentations ranging from Prehistoric Egypt to the Graeco-Roman period. Such diverse points of view as those of the historian, epigrapher, archaeologist, anthropologist and geographer were represented.

The conference commenced with a Message of Greeting from the Minister of Culture, H. E. Dr. Youssef el-Sebai, followed by an opening address by the host and Presiding Chairman, Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities. The purpose of the conference was to summarize in a critical fashion the current scholarly situation concerning certain specific problems of history, sources and methods in Egyptological research and to suggest further research and epigraphic and archaeological fieldwork directed towards the solution of these problems. To this end, sessions were organized to deal with Prehistoric Egypt, General Historical Problems, Graeco-Roman Sources, Regional Studies, Egypt and Africa, Epigraphic Sources, Architectural and Urban Studies, Scientific Techniques, and Archaeological Data. It is of course not possible to summarize each presentation here; we will all look forward to the expeditious publication of the papers presented along with synopses of the discussions as a volume under the editorship of Professors David O'Connor and Donald Redford.

It will have to suffice for now to draw attention to some of the recurrent themes of the papers and discussions. An outstanding feature of the conference was the emphasis on inter- and intra-disciplinary approaches. The contribution of Dr. Karl Butzer of the University of Chicago demonstrated the importance

of geological and geographical studies in understanding the development of agriculture, irrigation, and the reconstruction of settlement patterns. Dr. Henry Fischer of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York underlined the importance of the correct interpretation of the position and orientation of texts in reconstructing the original elements of architectural complexes when only minor buildings survive, and of the study of palaeography in dating and localizing texts. Dr. Kent Weeks, the Director of Chicago House in Luxor, discussed the importance of seeking not to impose modern categorizations on Egyptian texts and representations, but rather trying to understand those features that were significant in terms of Egyptian categorizations and purposes.

Dr. François Daumas of the University of Montpellier presented an interpretation of the remains of the inner sanctuary of the Karnak Temple based on his observations of the structure of Ptolemaic temples. Dr. Dorothea Arnold of the German Archaeological Institute indicated the importance of proper analysis and classification of pottery in elucidating such matters as trade relationships. Dr. Bruce Trigger of McGill University discussed the models symbolic anthropology could provide for comprehending a religious system as a reflection of the political and social concerns of a society.

Dr. George Cowgill of Brandeis University discussed possible applications of computer techniques, and demonstrated the remarkable success that has been achieved in work at Teotihuacán, Mexico, using a combination of selective clearances and survey techniques as the basis for computer-generated "contour" maps of various artifacts as an aid to understanding urban development. In subsequent discussion, Dr. William Kelly Simpson of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, brought up the problem of transferring museum catalogues to computer tapes, which might then be exchanged by museums all over the world; this could be a valuable aid in "excavating in museums." Mr. Barry Kemp of Cambridge University discussed his attempts to trace the development of pharaonic cemeteries using statistical methods.

Dr. Manfred Bietak of the Austrian Archaeological Institute demonstrated how careful excavation techniques and meticulous recording could be used to reconstruct settlement patterns and urban development. Dr. Serge Sauneron, Director of the Institut Français d'Archeologie Orientale au Caire, discussed the value of using combined topographic, archaeological and toponymic evidence to determine the locations of settlements known from texts. Dr. Gerhard Haeny, Director of the

Swiss Egyptological Institute, Dr. Jean-Phillipe Lauer, Director of Research at the Centre Nationale de la Recherche Scientifique, and Dr. Rashid el-Nadoory of the Arab University in Beirut documented the importance of the proper excavation and interpretation of architectural remains in historical reconstruction.

A number of other papers dealt with the need for additional archaeological work and analysis of recent excavations to increase our understanding of various regions with the Nile Valley and their relations with the surrounding areas. Dr. Torigny S  ve-S  derbergh of Uppsala University summarized the evidence uncovered during the UNESCO salvage campaigns in Nubia relating to Egyptian relations with Nubia and the Sudan. He stressed the need for further work to clarify the transition from A-group to C-group in Nubia and to understand the apparent depopulation of Nubia at the end of the New Kingdom. Dr. Labib Habachi underlined the urgency of excavating sites which are threatened with destruction, particularly as a result of agricultural and urban expansion. Dr. Zaky Iskander, former Director General of the Organization for Egyptian Antiquities, surveyed the application of modern scientific techniques to the analysis and conservation of antiquities. Dr. Sergio Donadoni of the University of Rome presented a comprehensive summary of the outstanding problems of Graeco-Roman archaeology.

Many participants discussed the desirability of making an archaeological map of Egypt, perhaps on the model of the *Carta archaeologica di Italia*, to include prehistoric, pharaonic, Graeco-Roman, Coptic and Islamic sites. Such a map would have great value in determining sites to be excavated, protecting known sites from encroachments, and in reconstructing settlement patterns for various periods. Evidence from aerial photography and geological/geographic data could be inserted to increase the utility of such maps. Dr. Bietak pointed out that he has prepared such a map for the Eastern Delta covering the prehistoric and pharaonic periods, and may be able to extend it to cover the Western Delta as well. Chicago House is planning to undertake a new map of the Theban necropolis. The Centre de Documentation has nearly completed a map based on the results of surveys conducted during the Nubian salvage campaigns.

Considerable attention was given to the importance of publishing data. The results of many excavations remain unpublished or only partially published. Despite such notable efforts as the Epigraphic Survey of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, large numbers of texts still in situ on monuments have not been recorded, and many more have been recorded without epigraphic control. The problems of epigraphy were dealt with at length in the paper of Dr. Ricardo Caminos of Brown University.

Dr. S  ve-S  derbergh stated that he now has all the remaining notes and manuscripts of Norman and Nina de Garries Davies dealing with Theban tombs, and that they are available to any student or scholar wishing to study and publish them. Dr. Mokhtar indicated that the Antiquities Organization is prepared to undertake the publication of papers presented to the Institut d'Egypte. Dr. Weeks said that in the future the publications of the Epigraphic Survey will be issued in small-format "field editions," as well as in the familiar elephant folios.

Dr. Dorothea Arnold, whose "pottery group" will meet at the Institut Fran  ais d'Arch  ologie Orientale au Caire in the spring of 1975, said that a manual for pharaonic pottery is in preparation, and that it may be possible to combine the manual with standardized sets of sample wares.

Dr. Labib Habachi's announcement that he will donate his personal collection of over 2,000 volumes to establish a library at Gurna on the West Bank at Thebes was enthusiastically received. The University Museum will provide additional support. Dr. Habachi also proposed that "regional centers" be established in Middle Egypt and the Delta to focus attention on the special problems and needs of these areas.

The participants in the session on Prehistoric Egypt expressed interest in developing a center for prehistoric studies in Egypt. Dr. Soad Maher, Dean of the newly reorganized Faculty of Archaeology at Cairo University, announced that a special section of the Faculty will be devoted to prehistoric studies.

Supporting one of the ultimate aims of all Egyptological research -- to provide materials for historical reconstruction -- Dr. Donald Redford of the University of Toronto commented on the motives and philosophies underlying Egyptological historiography, and Drs. Munir Megally of Oxford University and Werner Kaiser, Director of the German Archaeological Institute of Cairo, dealt with the specifics of administrative institutions and prehistoric chronology, respectively.

Special mention should be made of those who served as chairmen, and one chairwoman, for the sessions and succeeded magnificently in keeping presentations within their allotted time-limits and in conducting the often lively discussions which ensued: Drs. Soleiman Huzzain, Erik Hornung, Henry Riad, Kazimierz Michalowski, Christianne Desroches-Noblecourt, Silvio Curto, Abdel Moneim Abu Bakr, William Kelly Simpson, I.E.S. Edwards and John A. Wilson. And none of us will forget the unfailing cheerful efforts of Mr. Lanny Bell, who represented the University Museum

in the absence of Drs. Rainey and O'Connor, in keeping track of all the loose ends which such a conference inevitably generates. The conference could never have become a reality without the tireless efforts of Mr. John Dorman, Cairo Director of ARCE, and his staff, particularly Mrs. Attiya Habachi and Mrs. Amira Khattab.

As Dr. Wilson pointed out in his summary, many topics could not be covered. However, the scope encompassed by the papers and discussions was ample witness to the vitality of the field. The demonstrations of scholarly cooperation and the willingness of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities to assist present and future endeavours in any way possible were impressive. Both of these factors bode well for the continuing success of Egyptological studies.

In addition to its scholarly merits, the conference served as an all too rare reunion of Egyptologists in their true home territory. Dr. Mokhtar and the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities hosted a fine banquet and arranged a visit to the Cheops boat at Giza and a field trip to the Fayoum including luncheon at the Auberge du Lac on the Birket Qarun, for participants in the conference. Receptions were also hosted by Mr. and Mrs. John Dorman and Mr. Lanny Bell (representing the A.R.C.E. and the University Museum respectively); the U.S. Ambassador, Mr. Herman Eilts; and Dr. and Mrs. Labib Habachi. Mrs. Lily Brown, U.S. Director of A.R.C.E., and her husband Dr. William Brown, were in Cairo for the conference.

It was proposed that a conference on Egyptology (to replace the section on Egyptology at the International Congress of Orientalists) be held regularly. The first such gathering may be convened in Alexandria at the end of September 1976, supplemented by a Conference on Coptology. This proposed meeting, combined with the Islamic Festival to be held in London in 1976, could serve to unite all those interested in the study of over seven millenia of Egyptian history and culture, and inspire the efforts still necessary to record, preserve and interpret the evidence remaining from one of our earth's oldest and most sophisticated civilizations.



Dr. William Kelly Simpson, Vice-President of the ARCE, is introduced to H. E. Dr. Youssef El-Sebai, Minister of Culture, by Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, President of the Organization of Egyptian Antiquities and Chairman of the Conference. Dr. el-Sebai gave the opening address.



The panel of the first working session, on Prehistoric Egypt, included, left to right: Dr. Werner Kaiser, Director of the German Institute; Dr. Bruce Trigger, McGill University; Dr. Gamal Mokhtar, Conference Chairman; Dr. Rashid el-Nadoory, Arab University, Beirut; and Dr. Carl Butzer, University of Chicago.

MEDIEVAL ISLAMIC ASTRONOMY - PROGRESS REPORT

by David A. King

The following is a modified version of the progress reports submitted to the Smithsonian Institution for 1972-73 and 1973-74.

1. Introduction

In October, 1972 a Project was initiated at the American Research Center in Egypt to further our knowledge of the exact sciences in medieval Islam. The Project is sponsored and financed by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Additional financial support has been provided by the National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., and the American Philosophical Society.

The main purpose of this Project is to collaborate with the Egyptian National Library in making a survey of the several thousand medieval scientific manuscripts preserved in the Library. This collection is the largest of its kind in the world, and is of particular interest to the History of Science and Islamic Studies because the vast majority of the manuscripts were until recently untouched by modern scholarship. Many of the manuscripts contain material compiled during the period from the ninth to the fifteenth century, when Muslim scholars were the leading scientists of their day. The survey involves the preparation of a critical catalog listing all of the manuscripts and also of scientific analyses of works of particular importance. The nature of the research in Cairo necessitates close collaboration with the numerous other manuscript libraries in Europe and the Near East, notably those in Istanbul.

Dr. Owen Gingerich, the Principal Investigator of this Project, is an astrophysicist at the Smithsonian Astrophysical Observatory in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Professor of Astronomy and History of Science at Harvard University. Dr. David King, the Field Director, is an Islamicist and historian of science, based at the American Research Center in Egypt. Dr. Edward Kennedy, the Principal Consultant, is a historian of science and Professor of Mathematics at the American University in Beirut. Dr. Gemaleddin Alfandy, the principal Egyptian consultant, is the leading authority on the history of science in Egypt and was formerly Professor of Astronomy and Meteorology at Cairo University.

2. Initiation of the Project in Cairo

Since his arrival in Cairo in October, 1972 Dr. King has developed the necessary contacts in Cairo in close collaboration with Mr. John Dorman, Director of the American Research Center in



Part of the audience, which varied between 100 and 150 daily, included: Mr. Fernand Debono, Dr. Roland Ellis, Dr. Rashid el-Nadoory, Dr. Serge Sauneron, Dr. Labib Habachi and Dr. Soleiman Huzzain. Also identifiable are: Dr. Desroches Noblecourt, Dr. S  ve-S  derbergh, Dr. Shehata Adam, Dr. Curto, Mrs. Sauneron, Dr. Lauer, Dr. Megally, Dr. Martin, Dr. Hornung, Dr. Kuhlmann and Mr. Ahmed Tahir.

Egypt. On behalf of the Project Dr. King offered to Dr. Mahmoud Sheneiti, the Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Information in Cairo who has jurisdiction over the Cairo manuscripts, to make a survey of the vast holdings of scientific manuscripts in the Egyptian National Library. Dr. Sheneiti agreed in principle to Dr. King's proposal, and an agreement between the Library and the Project specifying the nature of the research to be performed and the mode of publication of the results was signed in Cairo in June, 1973.

The outbreak of war in October, 1973 and delay in transfer of manuscripts to the new building of the Egyptian National Library resulted in Dr. King's and Dr. Alfandy's not gaining access to the main body of the Cairo scientific manuscripts until as late as June, 1974.

3. Outline of Research

The survey begun in June 1974 involves first classifying each of the manuscripts in the collection according to their contents. There are an estimated three thousand astronomical works in the Library, dealing with a multiplicity of topics from sophisticated mathematical astronomy to popular astrology. The information derived from this classification is being gathered into an indexed catalog in which all the manuscripts will be listed in an orderly fashion. This catalog is being prepared in Arabic and will conform to the pattern of the other catalogs of the Library's collection. Upon completion it will be submitted to the Library for publication in Egypt as the result of a joint scholarly venture between the Smithsonian Institution and the Library. It is proposed to prepare simultaneously for publication a critical catalog in English, listing only those manuscripts which predate the decline of Islamic astronomy in the sixteenth century, and giving references to previous studies on the works contained in these manuscripts. For manuscripts or groups of manuscripts which are found to contain material of interest not previously known to exist, descriptive monographs or papers are being prepared and submitted to the leading international journals for the History of Science and Islamic Studies. Dr. Shahinaz Yousef, Professor of Astronomy at Cairo University, joined the Project as a Consultant in October, 1974.

4. Contacts with libraries outside Cairo

During the academic years 1972-74 Dr. King made several visits to the Municipal Library, Alexandria and also inspected medieval scientific manuscripts in the Zahiriya Library, Damascus

(November, 1972); the Bodleian Library in Oxford and the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (July, 1973); the Forschungs-bibliothek, Gotha (September, 1973); the Grand Mosque Library, Sanaa and several private libraries in the Yemen (March, 1974); the Suleymaniye Library and other libraries in Istanbul, notably the Library of Kandilli Observatory (April, 1974); and the Ambrosiana and Laurenziana Libraries in Milan and Florence (October, 1974). Dr. King also met with Prof. Fuat Sezgin in Frankfurt (September, 1973 and 1974): Prof. Sezgin is preparing a comprehensive survey of all medieval Arab scholars and their works, and is particularly interested in manuscripts relating to the history of science.

A library of about 250 microfilms of Arabic scientific manuscripts preserved in European libraries has now been built up in Cairo.

5. Public Lectures in Egypt (1972-74)

- 1972: "Current Research in Islamic Astronomy," American University in Cairo (King)
- 1973: "Islamic Astronomy," Cairo University (King)
- "The Copernican Revolution" and "The Astrolabe in Medieval Astronomy," Academy for Scientific Research and Technology (Gingerich)
- "Astronomy in Medieval Egypt," Institut d'Egypte (King)
- 1974: "Some Astronomical Manuscripts from Medieval Yemen," Institut d'Egypte (King)
- "Some Solar Puzzles," Academy for Scientific Research and Technology (Gingerich)
- "Islamic Astronomy before Copernicus," Helwan Observatory (King)

Dr. King also delivered a paper entitled "Astronomical Timekeeping in Medieval Islam" at the 29th International Congress of Orientalists (Paris, July, 1973) and another entitled "Current Research on Medieval Islamic Astronomical Tables" at the Colloquia Copernicana (Poland, September, 1973).

6. Computer Work in Cairo

Mathematical tables in medieval sources can be recomputed once the underlying formula and astronomical or geographical constants have been determined: such recomputation greatly facilitates analysis of medieval tables and assessment of their accuracy. A set of programs was compiled in 1972-73 at the Computer Center, American University in Cairo, for computing all of the standard planetary and spherical astronomical tables found in the medieval Islamic sources. Computer time is made available by the Smithsonian Institution.

7. Material Published and Submitted for Publication (1972-74)

Each of the following papers by Dr. King bears the name of the Smithsonian Institution Project and the American Research Center in Egypt. Book reviews are not listed below.

The following articles were published in 1973 and 1974:

- (1) "Ibn Yūnus' Very Useful Tables for Reckoning Time by the Sun," Archive for History of Exact Sciences, 10(1973), pp. 342-394: a description and analysis of the main corpus of astronomical tables which was used for timekeeping and regulating the prayer-times in Cairo throughout the Middle Ages and up to the nineteenth century, based on seven manuscripts preserved in Cairo and various European libraries.
- (2) "A Double-Argument Table for the Lunar Equation Attributed to Ibn Yūnis," Centaurus, 18(1974), pp. 129-146: a description and analysis of an extensive table for finding the position of the moon, probably compiled in tenth century Cairo. The analysis illustrates how this table now preserved in a manuscript in the Egyptian National Library in Cairo was compiled using another table now preserved in the British Museum in London, which in turn is based on other tables now preserved in the University Library, Leiden.
- (3) "On Medieval Islamic Multiplication Tables," Historia Mathematica, 1(1974), pp. 317-323: a description of the various kinds of multiplication tables used by medieval Muslim scholars.

The following articles have been submitted and accepted for publication:

- (4) "An Analog Computer for Solving Problems in Spherical Astronomy; the Shakkaziya Quadrant of Jamal al-Dīn al-Māridīnī," to appear in Archives Internationales de l'Histoire des Sciences: a description of a rather ingenious instrument attributed to an early fifteenth century Egyptian scholar, based on two manuscripts preserved in Damascus.

(5) "al-Khalīlī's Qibla Table," to appear in Journal of Near Eastern Studies in 1975: an analysis of a highly sophisticated table prepared in fourteenth century Damascus displaying the direction of Mecca for all terrestrial latitudes and longitudes, based on two manuscripts preserved in Paris and Berlin. An appendix to this paper includes references to four other such tables prepared by earlier Muslim scholars but based on approximate formulae, and shows the development of such qibla tables - none of which was previously known to exist - from the ninth to the fourteenth century.

(6) "On Astronomy in Medieval Egypt," to appear in Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte: brief remarks on our knowledge of the subject prior to the study of the Cairo astronomical manuscripts.

(7) "On Some Astronomical Manuscripts from Medieval Yemen," to appear in Bulletin de l'Institut d'Egypte: brief remarks on recently discovered manuscripts testifying to a sophisticated tradition in mathematical astronomy in medieval Yemen.

(8) "Astronomical Timekeeping in Medieval Islam," to appear in Actes du XXIX^e Congrès International des Orientalistes, (Paris, 1973): some brief remarks (see no.12 below).

(9) "On the Astronomical Tables of the Islamic Middle Ages," to appear in Studia Copernicana in 1975: a preliminary survey of the various categories of astronomical tables used by medieval Muslim astronomers.

(10) Articles "al-Khalīlī" and "Ibn Yūnus" in the Dictionary of Scientific Biography.

Publishers are currently being sought for the following monographs:

(11) The Spherical Astronomy in the Wākīmī Zīj of Ibn Yūnus (400 typescript pages): an analysis of the trigonometry and spherical astronomy in one of the most significant astronomical handbooks of the Islamic Middle Ages, compiled in tenth century Cairo and now preserved in two manuscripts in Leiden and Oxford.

(12) Studies in Astronomical Timekeeping in Medieval Islam. Part I: A Survey of Islamic Tables for Reckoning Time by the Sun and Stars (300 typescript pages): a survey and analysis of all known Islamic tables for astronomical timekeeping, based on about 200 unpublished manuscripts. Part II of this monograph, containing a parallel survey (400 typescript pages) of all known medieval tables for regulating the astronomically defined times of Muslim prayer, based on about 300 manuscripts, is currently nearing completion. (None of these tables had been studied previously. About a quarter of the manuscripts used in these studies are preserved in Cairo, and about one half are of Egyptian provenance.)

ON THE PROBLEMS OF RESEARCH AT THE LIBRARIES OF THE YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC

by Abbas Hamdani, ARCE Fellow
University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

Dedicated to the memory of al-Ustādh Rashād ʿAbd al-Muṭṭalib
(died 12 January, 1975), Chief Bibliographer at the Arab League
Manuscript Library, Cairo.

The year 1970 is as important in the contemporary history of Yemen as the year 1962. If the latter ushered in a political and military revolution, the former saw the stabilization of the republican institutions, the end of civil war, the formation of a reconciliation government and non-intervention by the neighboring states. The process of removing the chronic isolation of the country and exposing it to the fresh winds of change and reconstruction begun in 1962 was given a more durable impetus in 1970. Suddenly, as if from nowhere, a new society began to emerge. Whereas ten years before there was not a single school, scores of schools were established culminating in the formation very recently of the University of Sanaa; thousands of miles of asphalted roads linking the major cities replaced the old mountain tracks; the old tribal armies began to be submerged in the new Republican military forces; bureaucratic organization of all departments of state began to take shape; the cities acquired a new look with buildings, factories, offices and cars; and the hub of a modern society encroached on the din of the old bazaars. What is old still remains and accounts for the instant complaints of many tourists; what is new is still not considerable. Yet the pace of development is faster than in any of the neighboring countries.

Such is the Yemen I found on my recent journey. Since 1970 hundreds of foreign visitors have flooded Yemen: foreign experts, businessmen, scholars, archaeologists, tourists and others, and for Yemenis themselves the contact with foreigners is an exhilarating experience. The Yemenis have had their own diaspora in the past, establishing residential colonies in Hijāz, East Africa, Western India, Northern Indonesia, even in Northern Africa, the French Provence and Southern Wales. Many of these are returning to Yemen and bringing with them new ideas and resources.

Personally, I belong to one such emigré family. My people had settled in the Gujrat State of India, where I was born and brought up. Arabic language, Yemeni studies and national status have always bound my family and me to Yemen, although my first visit to Yemen came as late as November 1974 and that for a too brief period of one month. It was thus a sentimental

journey and a homecoming. But what really made it possible was my research interest in Yemeni history. During the last five years of teaching Middle Eastern History at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, I had yearned for an opportunity to come to the area. This at last materialized in the form of a fellowship award by the American Research Center in Egypt for 1974-75. With Cairo as my base and having prepared the background for my project in its rich libraries, I was ready to embark on my journey to Yemen.

I would like to restrict my remarks to some problems of research in Yemen, as I found them on my brief visit. I first went to the office of the General Authority for Antiquities and Libraries situated at the Republican Palace in Sanaa. An old friend of mine, Al-Qādī Ismāʿīl al-Akwaʿ was its director, which augured well for my work. Under the energetic guidance of Qādī Ismāʿīl the Authority has considerably expanded its work and has offered every possible assistance to all visiting and local scholars. By far the greatest attention is given to archaeological and epigraphical work. The next big concern of the Authority is for the manuscript libraries, which can be explained by the fact that Yemen abounds in scores of manuscript libraries belonging to mosques and private individuals. By far the greatest bulk of books in these collections is in manuscript form dating from about a thousand years back until this century. Some private collections have as many as 3,000 volumes. With the decline of scholarship in these families their manuscript treasures have suffered neglect. Many of them are locked up and are disintegrating. Many collections have been sold secretly to foreign buyers. Many in the past have been destroyed when they have fallen into the hands of rival religious groups, - particularly the Ismāʿīlī material. In the hands of the Ismāʿīlīs themselves, this material is so jealously guarded that it is almost inaccessible to the outside world. Until recently almost nothing of the manuscript wealth of Yemen was catalogued.

After the 1962 revolution, the new regime acquired a large number of manuscript collections from the confiscated properties of the enemies of the regime. One such acquisition was the collection of Imām Yahya in the possession of Imāms Ahmad and Badr. All these collections were placed in the library of the Grand Mosque of Sanaa and were known collectively as the *Musādarāt* (the confiscated material). The Grand Mosque has another group of collections known as the *Awqāf* (the public endowments). There exists a printed catalogue of the *Awqāf* collections which is of no great value. It is a mere listing of titles, incomplete and incorrect.

After the formation of the reconciliation government in 1970, many old enemies now became friends of the regime and began to demand the manuscripts that had been confiscated previously from them. In fact the government did return some of these

collections to their previous owners and may return many more in the future. However liberal this policy may appear, it is unfortunate for scholarship and research that this manuscript wealth is again lapsing into inaccessibility and oblivion.

In 1964, only two years after the revolution when the Egyptian military influence was strong in Yemen, it was possible for Al-Ustādh Fuād Sayyid, Director of the manuscript section of the Egyptian National Library in Cairo to lead a mission to Yemen to microfilm manuscripts which had been confiscated. He brought back with him to Cairo microfilms of about a hundred manuscripts. Although the number was small, it was a very judicious selection. For the first time very old Muṭazilite texts were discovered, their links with the Zaydis established and many Ismā'īlī manuscripts originally composed in Yemen and copied there were now known. A catalogue of these microfilms was printed by the Dar al-Kutub in Cairo.

The year 1974 is another landmark. The Arab League office sent a delegation under the leadership of Al-Ustādh Ṣāliḥ Abū Ruqaiyiq, which included Al-Ustādh Maḥmūd at-Ṭanāḥī, Al-Ustādh 'Iṣām Ash-Shantī and Al-Ustādh Muḥammad an-Nabīl, to microfilm Yemeni manuscripts. The delegation toured many cities and has just completed microfilming about 500 manuscripts. As a result of its efforts, many precious old copies of famous works of medieval Islam have been located. The delegation returned to Cairo at the end of November 1974. I had planned my visit to Yemen to coincide with its presence there and was fortunate to receive its help in microfilming on the spot some manuscripts in which I was particularly interested.

To my pleasant surprise, I found at the Grand Mosque in Sanaa another delegation engaged in an even larger project than the above. Two Egyptian scholars, al-Ustādh Muṣṭafā Abū Ḥasan Sabbah and al-Ustādh Muḥammadayn as-Sayyid Farrāj working in Kuwait were sent by the Kuwaiti Government to Yemen to catalogue the entire manuscript possessions of the Grand Mosque Library. It is indeed an ambitious project because they are not only making a detailed and descriptive catalogue of thousands of manuscripts but are also classifying, numbering, cleaning, shelving and arranging the manuscripts. They have completed cataloguing the muṣādarāt section and are now engaged on the awqāf work. On their request, I have commented in detail on their work in a progress report they have submitted to the Kuwaiti Government.

There is one room in the Grand Mosque containing manuscripts that I fear may not be included in the catalogue being currently prepared. Its contents are kept in secrecy and neglect. It was opened on few occasions; for example, to al-Ustādh Fuād Sayyid in

1964 and to me in 1974. During the intervening years these manuscripts have been gathering dust and decaying. I could not find some books such as Kitāb az-Zina of Abū Ḥatīm ar-Rāzī and Kitāb Nuzhat al-afkār of Idrīs 'Imād ad-dīn which Fuād Sayyid had previously microfilmed. This room contains books of three kinds: Ismā'īlī manuscripts, Turkish manuscripts and Qurān manuscripts.

Again the administration of the Awqāf-section to which the above room belongs leaves much to be desired. For religious reasons it defies the orders from Qādi Ismā'īl's office to open the room to scholars who would like to read manuscripts contained in it.

Such are the conditions in only one library. There are scores of private libraries in which it is next to impossible to work. One may occasionally be fortunate to have access to the books of such scholars as the historians Muḥammad al-Akwa' and az-Zabāra. A foreign scholar's problem would, therefore, be insufficient time. He would have to stay for years in Yemen to get acquainted with the private collectors and hope that the latter would agree eventually to let the foreigners read the manuscripts in their possession.

Before I left Yemen al-Qādi Ismā'īl al-Akwa' asked me to submit a report on my experience with the libraries, which I did. Instead of making only criticisms, I included in my report a few suggestions for a better administration of the manuscript libraries. These suggestions are as follows:

i) For a more efficient administration, the General Authority for Antiquities and Libraries should have two separate departments: one for the Antiquities and the other for Libraries, although the two could still come under a joint supervision.

ii) There was a need for creating a Central Manuscript Library in Sanaa, separate from any mosque or religious institution and also separate from private collections. The nucleus of this Central Library must be the two huge manuscript collections - the muṣādarāt and the awqāf - of the Grand Mosque Library in Sanaa. Outside the mosque, these manuscripts would be available to all scholars - muslim and non-muslim. Again outside the mosque, the working hours of the library would be longer and regular. After all, manuscripts are not just treasures to be locked up and preserved, but to be read and utilized.

iii) Further, the Department of Libraries should institute a large fund from contributions of various Arab countries for saving the national heritage of Yemen. Many private owners of manuscripts are selling their collections, or else are letting them rot. If a purchasing fund were instituted, not only the acquisitions of the proposed Central Manuscript Library could be increased, but the nation's heritage could be kept within the country.

iv) The proposed Central Manuscript Library should have a permanent cataloguing staff recruited from the Yemeni and other Arab scholars. They would catalogue every manuscript collection that is freshly acquired by the library. Owners of private collections should be encouraged to receive free cataloguing service. This would be a help not only to the private owners, but also to the Library which will acquire a catalogue copy of a private collection and therefore open the road for the consultation of the manuscripts.

v) The proposed Central Manuscript Library should install at least one microfilming unit with a microfilm reader along with a photocopying unit (such as Xerox). In addition, it should have at least two mobile microfilming units.

The Central Library can build up a microfilm collection of manuscripts on Yemeni studies existing in foreign cities such as Cairo, Istanbul, Milan, Madrid and Bombay. It can also microfilm some of the useful manuscripts of private Yemeni collections.

The mobile units could be placed at the disposal of foreign scholars after they have obtained the necessary government authorization and paid the fixed fees for this service.

vi) No part of the muṣādarāt collections should be returned to the private owners before being first microfilmed and resulting microfilms

deposited in the microfilm collection of the proposed Central Library with necessary acknowledgment of the manuscripts' ownership.

The Central Library's microfilm collection should be continuously catalogued by the Library's permanent catalogue service.

vii) The Department of Libraries under the General Authority of Antiquities and Libraries should help the Dār al-Kutub (the Kuwaiti Library) in centralizing and augmenting its collection of printed works on Yemeni studies. This library has already a spacious building, a growing collection of books and the efficient cataloguing services of al-Ustādh 'Abd Allah al-Ḥibshī.

viii) Full coordination and cooperation should be established between the proposed Central Manuscript Library and the already existing Center for Yemeni Studies. The Center has completed an impressive building with a large lecture hall and has installed a microfilming unit. It has an ambitious program of publication and lectures. It has the advantage of being supported by the Ford Foundation and directed by a very energetic and capable person, Al-Ustādh Muḥammad 'Abd al-Wahid.

The proposed Central Manuscript Library would stand to gain by utilizing the microfilming service of the Center for Yemeni Studies till such time as its own microfilming units can be installed.

Another area of coordination between the two institutions can be the publication of books on Yemeni studies and the printing of critical editions of manuscripts of value at the Central Library.

The Director of the Arab League Manuscript Library at Cairo, al-Ustādh Ṣālīḥ Abū Ruqaiyaq informs me that he has also submitted a report similar to mine. Although our conclusions

were arrived at independently, they converge on two essential points: the need to create a Central Manuscript Library and the need to institute a Fund for purchasing manuscripts from private collectors. He has suggested a fund of one million dollars and a plan of the facilities at the proposed Central Manuscript Library.

It is an encouraging sign that Al-qādī Ismā'īl al-Akwa' has solicited these reports with a view to building up the pressure of public opinion necessary for introducing changes aimed at saving the national heritage of Yemen and making it available for research.

MISSIONE ARCHEOLOGICA IN EGITTO DELLA UNIVERSITA DI ROMA
by Sergio Donadoni

Les travaux à la Tombe Nr. 27 (Sheshonq) de l'Assasif ont été repris encore une fois par notre Mission. Ils ont eu une durée assez limitée, du 4 au 24 Novembre 1974: cette limitation est due en partie aux entraves bureaucratiques qui ne nous ont pas permis de profiter comme d'habitude des mois de vacances.

La situation que nous avons laissée lors de la précédente clôture du chantier est déjà connue: nous avons déblayé la cour inférieure de l'ensemble, nous y avons recueilli de nombreux fragments de pierres inscrites et figurées, nous y avons identifié et vidé une profonde niche sur le côté Sud, face à la porte de l'antichambre.

Cette niche comportait dans son fond une porte constituant passage vers les appartements funéraires proprement dits. Mais dès que nous sommes glissés dans la première salle, nous avons aperçu un gros tas de radim, de pierraille, de briques crues qui s'amoncelait jusqu'au plafond. Il était évident que celui-ci s'était affaissé et avait laissé tomber tout ce remplissage.

Notre premier souci pour cette saison devait donc être une évaluation exacte des conditions de la chambre dans sa partie supérieure et un assainissement de la partie qui s'était écroulée. Ce travail par définition préliminaire a occupé en réalité tout le temps dont nous disposons; et nous avons constaté que nous sommes en présence non pas d'un trou déterminé par des entreprises de voleurs, mais d'un écroulement qui intéresse une zone d'à peu près neuf mètres de long sur quatre mètres de large.

La recherche des bords de cette caverne était nécessaire pour pouvoir fouiller, sans risques pour les personnes, et pour le monument lui-même: elle nous a conduit à étudier de plus près la partie Sud du mur d'enceinte sur son extrémité Ouest, au dessous de laquelle le rocher avait cédé. On a constaté qu'elle est

postérieure à l'écroulement, puisqu'elle utilise comme fondation des pierres qui en proviennent; et en fouillant sous elle, on a trouvé, littéralement englouti par le gouffre qui s'est ouvert sous lui, le vieux mur au périmètre de la tombe.

Un petit mur de support indique l'endroit par lequel on a encore réussi à pénétrer dans le caveau - et il est fort possible que ce soit à ce moment là qu'on l'ait comblé de corps momifiés, tels qu'ils apparaissent dans la couche immédiatement inférieure à celle que nous avons rejoint.

On a quelque espoir que, si ce blocage nous a empêché de poursuivre avec des résultats archéologiques bien définis notre fouille pendant cette année-ci, il aura peut-être contribué au moins à sceller une partie de la tombe.

Le vrai progrès dans la connaissance du monument tient moins à la fouille qu'au travail qu'on a pu entretemps exécuter dans la cour inférieure. Nous avons déjà dit des nombreux fragments que nous y avons recueilli et qui ont été soigneusement classés et étudiés par l'épigraphiste de la Mission. Nous avons ainsi obtenu un plan de reconstitution partielle d'un certain nombre d'éléments, qu'on a pu identifier grâce aux textes qu'y sont inscrits.

Ce travail théorique a été mis en pratique et a permis de reconstituer en ce qui en subsiste une lésère et deux piliers du portique Est, et en ce moment on est en train de replacer sur la paroi les fragments de la fausse porte Ouest du Côté Sud de la même cour.

Ces restitution ont été conduites afin de permettre au visiteur une interprétation du monument, mais en dehors de tout intérêt pour une "reconstruction" que dans ce cas aboutirait à un véritable faux.

Comme on le voit, le travail doit être poursuivi, et il se montre à chaque saison plus compliqué que ce qu'on aurait pu croire. Les conditions du rocher sont en grande partie responsables de ces délais; et il est notre devoir de souligner que le voisinage immédiat d'une route sur laquelle se déroule un trafic assez intense et lourd commence à devenir vraiment dangereux en présence des cavités que notre fouille a reconstituées dans la zone. Il y aurait certainement intérêt à détourner les voitures, les autobus, les tracteurs sur une autre voie.

A la fin des travaux il nous est agréable de reconnaître l'aide que nous avons reçue comme toujours et avec l'amabilité de toujours, des membres du Service des Antiquités. Qu'ils trouvent ici l'expression de notre reconnaissance, dans l'attente de reprendre le travail commun.

TRAVEL BY FOREIGNERS WITHIN EGYPT (Effective as of December 1, 1974)

Republication Decree No. 70 of 1974 relaxes restrictions on travel by foreigners to most parts of Egypt. In addition to roads already open to foreigners without special permits, i.e., Cairo-Alexandria by both the Delta and desert roads and Cairo-Fayoum, the following are now open:

- Main Delta roads;
- Roads to the three main towns along the Suez Canal:
 - a) to Port Said via Damietta
 - b) to Ismailia via the agricultural road (i.e. alongside the Sweetwater Canal, as opposed to the desert road)
 - c) to Suez by the desert road;
- The coastal road from Alexandria all the way to the Libyan border;
- The Nile Valley road from Cairo all the way to Aswan (beyond Aswan one must ship one's vehicle by boat to Wadi Halfa in the Sudan).

Permits are, however, still required to travel:

- On secondary roads in the Delta (including the Zefta-Mit-Ghamr road)
- Along the Suez Canal (or, of course, on the East side of it)
- Via the desert (direct) road to Ismailia
- Beyond Suez to Port Tawfik
- South of Suez along the Red Sea coast
- South of the coastal road to Libya
- To the Mokattam hills immediately southeast of Cairo
- To the Nile Barrages 6 miles northwest of Cairo

THE CENTER'S GUEST BOOK

During October the Chicago House contingent, including Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Lack, Mr. and Mrs. James Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Yura, Mr. and Mrs. John Roamer, and Mrs. Andrée Bichara, passed through Cairo on their way to Luxor. Mr. Joseph A. Bertot of the Bureau of Cultural Affairs of the Department of State visited the Center in early October, to be followed a few weeks later by the Director of the Office for Near

Eastern and South Asian Programs, Mr. Daniel O. Newberry, in Cairo to participate in the binational talks on the promotion of cultural and educational collaboration between the two countries. Dr. Peter B. Garretson of the London School of Oriental Studies was on his way to join the Department of History at the University of Khartoum. Mr. T. Waller of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Book Program, accompanied by Mr. Ahmed Riad Abaza and Miss Nazli Mahmoud of the Cairo office, visited the Center. Dr. Jean Jacquet and his wife Helen were heading for Luxor to begin another season of excavating at Karnak. Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kenworthy of Los Angeles, interested in the techniques of "x-raying" the Chephren Pyramid used by the Stanford Research Institute, inspected the work of that expedition. Miss Ann Stewart Anderson of the Art Institute of Chicago was in Egypt on a feasibility study of a project to relate ancient reliefs to current social practices. Dr. Shafik Megally of Cairo University called to discuss plans for the forthcoming volume of the Arabic Writing Today series. Professor Donadoni of the University of Rome and Professor Bosticco of the University of Florence called at the Center. Other visitors during October included Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. Rydberg of San Francisco, Miss Elvira Guindi of San Francisco State University, Miss Ruth Callahan of Mill Valley, California, Mr. Dean E. Philpott of Washington, D.C., Miss Foresman of Claremont, California, Mr. Anthony Tuft of Santa Monica, California, and Dr. Erich Winter of Mainz University, West Germany.

Our first arrival during November was Dr. Michael Dols, ARCE Fellow. Visitors from the Smithsonian Institution during November included Dr. Edward K. Thompson, editor of Smithsonian, and Mr. John R. Witman of the Smithsonian office in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Egyptian friends calling at the Center included Ambassador Abbas Seif El Nasr, Adviser to the Peoples Assembly; Mr. Mongui El Rakshy, Legal Adviser to the Egyptian Government; Dr. Zaki Iskander, formerly Director General of Antiquities; Dr. Fawzi el Fakharani of the Faculty of Alexandria University; Dr. Antoine Khater, Executive Secretary of the Coptic Institute; Miss Nawal Hassan, head of the Center for Egyptian Civilization Studies; Hag Aly, ageless rais for a number of ARCE expeditions; Miss Magda El Masry, architect; Mr. Karim Greiss, chemical engineer; Dr. Karim Hussanaledin of Cairo University; Mr. Yacoub Farah, formerly Chief Inspector of Antiquities; Mr. Khaled Ahmed Khaled of the Department of Antiquities; Miss Moyine al-Arab of Maadi and Mr. Samir Riad Anis of Cairo. Mr. Sterlyn B. Steele, Public Affairs Officer from Khartoum spent a night on the Fostat houseboat. Mr. Jeffrey G. Collins, Miss Debbie Mack, Miss Gladys Frantz, Dr. John and Dr. Kathleen Merriam (now an ARCE Fellow) and Mrs. Camille Griffith all affiliated with the ARCE, arrived from the States. Dr. Nicholas Chakakis of the Lawrence Radiation Laboratory in Berkeley, California, was closing down the experiment to scan the Chephren Pyramid for hidden chambers by analyzing the cosmic rays penetrating the structure. Other visitors to the Center during

November included: Mrs. Lillian Wyshak of Beverly Hills, California; Miss Bunny Selig of Glessner House, Chicago; Mr. J. Wesley Adams of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Edna Stefanelli of the Metropolitan Museum; Mr. Jeffrey Shuhan of Dublin, New Hampshire; Dr. François Daumas of Montpellier, France; Mr. Michael Rogers of the A.U.C.; Rev. Harold Vogelaar, Pastor of St. Andrews and Maadi Community Churches, Dr. Christine Kessler of the A.U.C.; Miss Jeanne La Barbera of U.C.L.A.; Dr. Harry James of the British Museum, and Mr. Richard Critchfield of the Ford Foundation.

During December Mr. Henry Selz of the American Friends Service Committee introduced two members of the Executive Committee to the Center, Mr. John A. Sullivan and Miss Ann Lesch. Miss Grace Goodell of the American Institute of Iranian Studies in Tehran, called. Dr. Stanley C. Gabor and Dr. Mona N. Mikhail, who were conducting a tour of Egypt for a group from New York University, brought greetings from mutual friends. Mr. William Zacha, Director of the Mendicino Art Center in California, called with his family at the Center. Dr. Cynthia Sheikholeslami, DHEW/OE, arrived from the Oriental Institute, Chicago, to begin her research. Dr. Willem Stoetzer, Director of the Dutch Institute, introduced a new arrival, Mr. Iven Vleemong. Dr. David O'Connor, Director of the University Museum Expedition at Malkata, spent several days in Cairo helping with arrangements for the International Conference on Egyptology. Dr. Anthony Spalinger and Miss Diane Sot, at the conclusion of the Malkata season, joined the staff of the Akhenaten Temple Project for a six month period, while Miss Kathryn Maurer and Miss Lisa Montagne, also from the Malkata Expedition, continued their research projects in Cairo. Dr. I.E.S. Edwards of the British Museum and Dr. Robert Garvey, Executive Secretary of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, were in Cairo as the British and American Members to attend a meeting of the Advisory Committee on Philae. Former ARCE Fellows and Affiliates calling at the Center included Dr. Jean Keith of the University of Connecticut, Dr. Charles E. Butterworth, on a grant from DHEW/OE, and Dr. Peter Bechtold of the University of Maryland. Dr. Geoffrey Martin, relieving Dr. Harry Smith as Director of the Egypt Exploration Society Expedition at Saqqara, and Dr. John Ray stopped by the Center. Mr. Roger Smith, of the WGBH Educational Foundation in Boston, was referred to us for advice and assistance. Other visitors during December included General Abdel Fattah Riad of the Cairo University faculty; Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Cardon of Orchard Park, New York; ARCE member Mrs. Peggy Eastman with her son Steven, from Buffalo, New York; Dr. Peggy J. Blackman of the University of New Mexico; Dr. Arun Walveka of Texas Tech. University in Lubbock, Texas; and Professor Jean-Philippe Lauer of Saqqara.

NOTES FROM PRINCETON

Board Meeting

The ARCE Board of Governors and Executive Committee will meet on Saturday, May 10, 1975. Members are invited to submit possible agenda items to the Princeton office not later than April 15.

Membership

The current Individual Membership drive has attained great momentum. We urge members to submit names of friends and colleagues who would like to receive free, reprints of two former Newsletter articles "Some Miraculous Wells and Springs of Egypt" by Omm Sety, and "A Program to Conserve, Record, Analyze and Publish Four Old Kingdom Mastabas in the Great Western Cemetery of the Giza Necropolis" by Kent Weeks. They will receive also information on ARCE program and membership.

Individual Membership has been expanded to include:

Patron	\$ 500 annual dues
Sustaining	250
Supporting	100
Contributing	50
Regular	15
Student	10

Publications

ARCE Fellow Alumna

Laverne Kuhnke, "The 'Doctress' on a Donkey: Women Health Officers in Nineteenth Century Egypt," Clio Medica, Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 193-205 (1974).

ARCE Members

Studien Zur Altägyptischen Kultur, Herausgegeben von Hartwig Altenmüller und Dietrich Wildung, Helmut Buske Verlag Hamburg. Volume I, 1974, includes a study by ARCE honorary member Labib Habachi, "A high Inundation in the Temple of Amenre at Karnak in the Thirteenth Dynasty" (mit Tafel I-II), p. 207 ff. Volume II and Volume III include two studies by Alan R. Schulman, "On the Egyptian name of Joseph: A new approach" and "Cryptography on Scarabs."

"Studies in Honor of George C. Miles", Ed. Dickran K. Kolymjian, Near Eastern Numismatics, Iconography, Epigraphy and History, contains, in addition to a bibliography of member Miles's works, several papers by ARCE members:

- Harald Ingholt, "Two unpublished Tombs from the Southwest Necropolis of Palmyra, Syria"
- Deborah Thompson, "A Fragmentary Stucco Plaque in the Royal Ontario Museum"
- George T. Scanlon, with Thierry Bianqui and Andrew Watson, "Numismatics and the Dating of Early Islamic Pottery in Egypt"
- Speros Vryonis, Jr. "The Peira as a Source for the History of Byzantine Aristocratic Society in the First Half of the Eleventh Century"
- Oleg Grabar, "The Inscriptions of the Madrasah-Mausoleum of Qaytbay"
- ARCE Fellow Alumnus:
- Michael Dols, "Ibn al-Wardi's Risālah al-naba' 'an al-waba', a Translation of a Major Source for the History of the Black Death in the Middle East"

Also of Interest

- Numismatic Fine Arts, Inc.'s subsidiary, Joel L. Malter & Co., Inc. in conjunction with Aris and Phillips, Ltd., in England, have published jointly the eleven works of Sir W. M. Flinders Petrie (1853-1942). The volumes include two classes of Petrie's work: his systematic collection of objects, and his publications of his pioneer excavations in Egypt.
- Cyril Bryan, Ancient Egyptian Medicine: The Papyrus Ebers. A reference work on Egyptian medical practices. Ares Publishers.
- Publicaciones Del Instituto de Historia Antigua Oriental Facultad de Filosofia Y Letras, Universidad de Buenos Aires (1972), "Coleccion Estudios" (on ancient Egypt by Perla Fuscaldó and Abraham Rosenvasser).
- Catalogue 15 is available from Antiquariaat van Coevorden, Holland.
- Catalogue 69 from B. R. Grüner, bv Publishers & Booksellers, contains a section of thirty-four titles, "Service des Antiquités de l'Egypte."

Dissertations on Microfilm

- Xerox University Microfilms, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48106 offers two information resources: a five-volume author index and thirty-two subject volumes divided by discipline. Copies of dissertations and of abstracts are also available.

WORKS ON EGYPTOLOGY CURRENTLY IN PROGRESS (Continued)

University of Minnesota

PhD Dissertations

- Charles F. Aling, The Reign of Thutmose IV (with special reference to the queens and some of the high officials). In progress.

Richard B. Brown, A Provisional Catalogue Of and Commentary On Egyptian and Egyptianizing Artifacts Found on Greek Sites. December 1974.

Otto J. Schaden, The God's Father Ay. In progress.

AN ADDITIONAL FOOTNOTE ON PLEATING IN ANCIENT EGYPT

by Elizabeth Riefstahl

(Paper read at 1974 Annual Meeting in Mrs. Riefstahl's regretted absence)

Some years ago I presented to this learned body a group of pleated dresses, four of which are preserved in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and others in Paris and Cairo. This paper, somewhat enlarged and embellished with drawings by Suzanne Chapman, was subsequently published in the Bulletin of this Museum (Vol. 63, No. 354, 1970).

During the course of the paper, I hazarded the guess that, in view of the regularity of the pleats, the Egyptians must have employed some mechanical aid in producing them and also that they must have used a fixative to lend them permanency. Wilkinson long ago, and Erman after him, suggested that a curious, grooved hardwood board preserved in the Archaeological Museum at Florence may have served for pleating linen, and Elizabeth Staehelin considers that suggestion, although guardedly. She adds that the yellow color on the pleated front panels of certain Old Kingdom notables may represent the stain left by a fixative. I, too, accepted the suggestion about the Florence board, although I found it difficult to understand how it could have been of much practical use.

After my publication of the paper on the Boston dresses, I received a very cordial letter from the late Harold Burnham, then Curator of Textiles at the Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto, which contained the following comment:

"...evenly pleated linen is found in Central European folk costume as late as the present century, both in linen and in woollen goods... The methods are still remembered. The material is laid out on a flat surface, thoroughly wetted, and then the pleats are formed by forming folds with the fingers. Once the pleating of the piece is complete, the folded material is tightly tied with cords, and allowed to dry. In most cases this appears to have been done before the garments were made up. They were generally for best, and only worn on festive occasions, and never washed. No additional fixative of any kind was ever used."

He adds that the pleats in examples he has seen varied in width from one to three centimeters.

His explanation is so simple that I cannot help wondering why it never occurred to me or to anybody else. Surely in ancient Egypt, where labor was plentiful and time had not yet become synonymous with money, there were many nimble fingers available to lay in pleats by hand and patiently to renew them after each washing. The drying was no problem, under the hot Egyptian sun, and the basically rectangular pattern of most Egyptian clothing lent itself more easily to pleating than did the garments of Central Europe. Herring-bone pleating, which existed from Dynasty III onward, could easily have been pinched into the fabric by the fingers and secured by binding cords.

As for the yellow color on the front panels of kilts worn by nobles, that may simply be, as so often in Egyptian art, symbolic of gold - the gold which the king bestowed on those he wished to honor. It may be that the panels were dyed; it is possible that they were inwoven with gold wires. There is absolutely no proof that either was the case. While remnants of linen dyed yellow have been found from early burials, no pleating dyed in yellow and certainly no cloth-of-gold has ever, to my knowledge, been discovered in Pharaonic Egypt. Even the rich tomb of Tutankhamun yielded not a scrap of cloth of gold, although from the Old Kingdom onward jewelers knew how to fashion fine and flexible gold wires, such as were used in weaving sumptuous garments in Greece and Rome.

Late classical writers attributed the invention of cloth-of-gold rather ambiguously to the fabulously rich kings of Asia at around the beginning of the first millenium B.C. The earliest and I believe the only mention of the use of gold in an ancient Egyptian textile stems from Herodotus, and it is typically vague. He tells us (iii, 47) that King Amasis sent to the Lacedemonians a corselet "of linen decked with gold and cotton embroidery and inwoven with many figures; but what make the wonder of it is each several thread; it is delicate work containing three hundred and sixty threads, each plainly seen. It is the exact counterpart of that one which Amasis dedicated to Athene in Lindus."

While "decked with gold and cotton embroidery" gives little idea of the technique involved, the passage is of interest as providing an early mention of cotton - called "tree wool" by Herodotus - in the literature of the western world.

Incidentally, if we can believe the testimony of the Roman Consul Mucianus (quoted by Pliny, Hist. Nat. XIX, 12) the Amasis textile was still preserved, somewhat deteriorated, in the treasury of Athene at Lindus in the first century A.D. The Consul adds nothing to the description of Herodotus, but he apparently counted the threads and could vouch for the fineness of the weave. He makes, alas, no mention of the gold with which the corselet was once decked.

Following is the final list of Fellows who are pursuing individual research on subjects relating to Islamic and modern Egypt for the current academic year.

Name	Research Topic
**El-Bayoumi, Soheir M.	Sex-Role Differentiation and Illness Behavior: A Study of Ethnomedicine in the Egyptian Nile Delta
**Berry, John R.	Al-Nāsir li-Dīn Illāh
**Dols, Michael W.	The Black Death and Recurrent Plague Epidemics in the Middle East
*Early, Evelyn A.	A Social Network Analysis of an Urban Quarter: Changing Patterns of Organization and Belief
*Hamdani, Abbas H.	A Critical Edition of the Twelfth Century Historical Text, <u>Tuhfat al-qulūb</u> , with an English summary, introduction and notes
*Jankowski, James	Egypt and the Arabs, 1914-1945: An Inquiry into the Origins and Development of Pan-Arabism
*Merriam, Kathleen	Egyptian Women Leaders as Modernizing Role Models
*Northrup, Linda S.	A History of the Reign of the Mamlūk Sultan al-Malik al-Mansūr Qalā'ūn (678/1279-80 - 689/1290)
**Peterson, Samuel R.	Late Persian Painting and Architecture as Shi'ite Arts
**Pritchard, Philip N.	The Egyptian Ulama, 1772-1863
*Raccagni, Michelle	Feminism in the Arab Countries, a Comparison between Tunisia and Egypt
*Silvera, Alain	A Study of French Cultural Penetration in Egypt since Bonaparte's Expedition with Special Emphasis on the Activities of French Reformers Employed by Muhammad Ali and His Successors
*Weiss, Bernard	Study and Analysis of al-Ihkām fī usūl al-akham by al-Amidi

*Funded by the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs of the U.S. Department of State

**Funded by the Smithsonian Institution

AMERICAN RESEARCH CENTER IN EGYPT

Incorporated

Minutes of Meeting of Members

The 1974 Annual Meeting of Members of the American Research Center in Egypt was held on Saturday, November 9 at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

The President, Dr. John A. Wilson, called the meeting to order at 10:55 a.m. A quorum was present, 101 members in person and 90 represented by proxy.

The chairman thanked the host for the meeting, Prof. William Kelly Simpson, who was assisted by Mr. Edward Brovanski.

On behalf of the Museum Prof. Simpson extended a welcome to members. He noted that ARCE had been founded at the museum in 1948, and that the first Journal editor, Edward Terrace, was on the museum staff at that time. Since then ARCE has expanded and several members of the museum's Egyptian Department curatorial staff have also gone on to other realms.

President's Remarks

Dr. Wilson welcomed ARCE's honored guest and honorary member Dr. Hussein Fawzi, a scholar notable in Egypt and elsewhere.

He went on to announce the signing of a protocol between the American Research Center and the Government of Egypt, which establishes the ARCE Fellowship Program on a regular and permanent basis.

Report of the Cairo Director - see Appendix A

Report of the U.S. Director - see Appendix B

Treasurer's Remarks

The Treasurer, Dean R. Bayly Winder, reported that ARCE has a budgeted deficit of \$16,000 this year, and that at current levels of receipts and disbursements there will be a deficit of about \$10,000 in future years. He noted that with a reserve of

about \$50,000, this obviously is a crisis situation, and urged all members to give thought to its remedy. Costs cannot be reduced any further without sacrificing program, thus additional income will have to be found.

Nominating Committee Report

Professor Ronald Williams presented the report of the Nominating Committee which comprised twelve nominations of individuals to the Board of Governors (the list of Governors for 1974-75 appeared in the Fall 1974 Newsletter). It was moved and seconded that the report be accepted as presented; the motion passed.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:25 a.m.

Attest:

Lily M. Brown
Lily M. Brown, Secretary

Date: December 20, 1974

APPENDIX A

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE CAIRO CENTER

As in past years, I bring you greetings from your friends and colleagues in Cairo. I want to stress this fact this year because of the poor mail service: some airmail letters take three weeks to a month and others never make it. If you failed to receive a reply from a friend in Egypt, the chances are good he never received your initial letter. So continue to think kindly of him.

This has been an interesting year in Cairo. As you recall our last annual meeting was held just after Secretary Kissinger's first trip to Cairo following the cease-fire of the October War. He has been back several times since, the last visit being early this week. President Nixon's visit the second week in June was a memorable occasion. Watergate was virtually forgotten in the tumultuous welcome given President Nixon by the Egyptian people, a sincere, spontaneous outburst of enthusiasm which far exceeded the formal reception planned by the Egyptian Government. I should also mention the reception which Pearl Bailey received when, for three nights running, she had the Egyptian audience at the Sound and Light Open-Air Theater at Giza in the palm of her hand.

Ambassador Hermann Eilts arrived in Cairo in December (1973), and on March 1 the American flag was raised over our Embassy for the first time in seven years, a very welcome sight. Since then the Embassy has burgeoned virtually overnight. An Egyptian friend called me one Saturday morning to ask me to put in a good word for her nephew, who had applied for a position as USIS librarian. Since the Embassy is closed on Saturdays and Sundays, and since I knew nothing of the nephew's qualifications, I made a note to myself to call the Cultural Affairs Officer on Monday morning. On Sunday morning my friend called to tell me her nephew had been hired and to thank me for my help. And if the pressure at the Embassy ever relaxes for even a few days, a report is circulated that Secretary Kissinger and his party are in the area, and the Embassy immediately becomes a bee hive of activity.

Each year I report that Cairo becomes a little more so, but during this last year it has become much more so. The traffic, the population and the noise seem to have doubled. Costs have soared and certain commodities are in short supply. There have been widespread water shortages caused by the lack of facilities, and telephone communications seem to break down when you need them most. When I called on the Governor of Cairo last month, he explained that the city's infrastructure, planned for a population of 3 million, was now serving 7 1/2 million inhabitants.

Hotels are crowded with businessmen, tourists, and visitors from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states. To accommodate transients attached to the Center, we are currently using the Fostat houseboat as a guest house.

There has been a relaxation in travel restrictions. The Fayoum Oasis is now on limits to foreigners and the Desert Road to Alexandria is open. Permission to visit sites in Middle Egypt can be obtained after a delay of six to eight weeks.

And yet occasionally one is reminded that security is being observed. Last month I took a visitor to see the Mohamed Ali Mosque, but we arrived just after closing time. I conferred with the military guards at the citadel, who finally agreed to let us by, accompanied by an Egyptian, who had a key to the mosque. As we drove away, the soldier said in Arabic to our civilian escort: "You can take Abdel Aziz and his friend in for a short tour." When I questioned our guide as to why I was called Abdel Aziz, he explained that this was a kind of code word used between them to indicate that the foreigner understood Arabic and that they should consequently be discreet.

I regret to report the death of Dr. Ramadan Saad, the highly competent Inspector General of Upper Egypt, who succumbed to cancer last August. And in September we lost Mr. Gamal Antaki, over ninety years old, who had served the Center faithfully for many years as expediter.

Our archaeological program during the last year has included Dr. Goedicke's excavations at Giza, another six month season at Chicago House under the direction of Dr. Kent Weeks, Dr. James Robinson's project on the Nag Hammadi Codices and a number of individual research projects in the Cairo Museum and on the Egyptological sites of Luxor. Next month Dr. David O'Connor will begin excavations at the site of the Akhenaten Temple, outside the eastern enclosure wall of the Karnak Temple complex, and the ARCE-University Museum sponsored International Conference on Egyptology is scheduled to take place in Cairo from January 5 through 9.

Other American expeditions during the year included: Dr. Fred Wendorf's prehistoric expedition to the Western Desert, Dr. David O'Connor's expedition to Malkata, Dr. Kelly Simpson's work in several mastabas in the Western Cemetery and Eastern Cemetery, and the continuing search for chambers in the Chephren Pyramid by a team of electronic experts from the Stanford Research Institute.

The highlight of our fellowship program was the signing, on June 5, of a basic protocol formally authorizing the Center to conduct a fellowship program in addition to its archaeological activities, after protracted negotiations had dragged on for ten months.

I'd like to end, if I may, on a moral note. At times during the last year the activities of the Center seem to have been hexed, but somehow we've always pulled through.

Last month the Egyptian soccer team played Tanzania for the African championships. During the first half, the Egyptian team crowded the Tanzanian goalie unsuccessfully, the ball seemingly deflected by some unknown force. During the second half an Egyptian spectator, discovering a talisman attached to the Tanzanian goal, left the stands, matched the talisman and took off, with the entire Tanzanian team in hot pursuit. The game was suspended for fifteen minutes while the talisman was recovered and again fixed to the Tanzanian goal. From that point on, the Egyptian team turned the game into a jihad. With cries of "Allahu akbar!" they bombarded the Tanzanian goal and, when the final whistle blew, Egypt had won the game 1-0.

The moral, I think, is that if you have a cause and, if the Lord is on your side, you can't lose, no matter what the odds.

APPENDIX B

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE U. S. DIRECTOR

It is a pleasure to be at the Museum of Fine Arts again where ARCE has memories and roots; those of us who didn't help create the early memories have our own cherished ones from the 1971 annual meeting.

This was a bright year in Princeton, as in Cairo, because of the signing of the protocol which secures the fellowship program.

In the current year, the grant from the Smithsonian Institution will be in the amount of \$450,000 for eighteen projects. The Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs has granted over \$60,000 for approximately eight fellowships. The Smithsonian and CU together are making possible the visits of three or four Egyptian scholars to the U.S. Here I would like to add my welcome to Dr. and Mme. Fawzi on the occasion of their first trip to this country.

The deadlines for submission of proposals for projects and all research in Egyptology is September 10 for funding beginning the following May. Fellowship applications for research on Islamic and modern Egypt must be received by December 31 for funding in the following academic year.

The ARCE dollar budget almost balanced in the year ended June 30, 1974, but there are problems in this area which the treasurer will address. Members are urged to assist with the current membership drive by drawing ARCE to the attention of friends and colleagues. Prospective members will receive a booklet containing reprints of two Newsletter articles (by Omm Sety and Kent Weeks).

We are grateful to Dean R. Bayly Winder for hosting the Grants Committee meeting at NYU in February and to Prof. Morroe Berger for the Governors meeting at Princeton in May.

There are now 367 Individual members as against 320 at the time of the 1973 meeting.

A cordial invitation is extended to all members to call at the Princeton office, especially when you are on your way home from Cairo.

ARCE MEMBERSHIP

RESEARCH SUPPORTING MEMBERS

University of California,
Berkeley
University of California,
Los Angeles
Oriental Institute,
University of Chicago
Columbia University
Harvard University
University of Michigan
New York University
University Museum,
University of Pennsylvania
Princeton University
University of Toronto
University of Utah

INSTITUTIONAL MEMBERS

Museum of Fine Arts,
Boston
Brooklyn College
Brooklyn Museum
Metropolitan Museum of Art
State University of New York,
Binghamton
Southern Methodist University
University of Texas
University of Washington
Yale University

INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

ams, Robert M.
lan, Jeanie
len, Edwin B.
len, James P.
wan, Mohammed B.
pers, Moses
toma, Salih J.
idei, Donald H.
dereson, Ann Stewart
thes, Rudolf
mayor, O. Kimball
nold, Dieter
iya, Aziz S.
charach, Jere L.
deau, John S.
dran, Margot
er, Klaus
lance, James W.
rry, John E., Jr.
stin, Joanna H.
tchelor, David A.
tes, Oric
dell, Ellen D.
ll, Barbara
ll, Lanny
rger, Morroe
rnstein, Marian N.
anchi, Robert S.
erbrier, Morris L.
nger, Martin O.
anchard, Mr. & Mrs. W.D.
ount, Robert E.
osahda, Elizabeth
thmer, Bernard V.
urriau, Janine
yd, William R.
eam, Howard N.
ewster, Olive N.
idger, C.J.
iggs, Karen W.
inkerhoff, Dericksen M.
inner, William M.
inton, Mrs. Jasper Y.
ock, Edwin
odie, Paul M.
ooks, George A.
own, L. Carl
own, Lily M.

Brown, William E., Jr.
Brown, William J.
Bryson, Dennis E.
Bryan, Betsy M.
Burris, Janet L.
Burton, Virginia
Butterworth, Charles E.
Byrne, James M.
Cadora, Frederic J.
Callmer, Christian
Canaday, Frank H.
Canby, Jeanny V.
Cardon, Patrick D.
Chase, A. Elizabeth
Chryssostomidis, Marjorie
Clark, Sunny
Cleveland, Ray L.
Colescott, Robert H.
Congdon, Lenore K.
Cooley, John K.
Cooney, John D.
Costar, Mary L.
Cottrell, G.W.
Cronander, Lawrence C.
Cummins, Frank
Curtis, James W.
Davies, Martin R.
Davis, Ellen N.
Davis, Sonya S.
Davis, Virginia L.
Dawson, Nita L.
DeAguilera, Rosendo
DeAngelis, Michele A.
Deaton, John C.
DeBraganca, Miguel
DeGrassi, Leonard R.
Delia, Robert
Delmege, James
DeMaeyer, Sylvia
Desroches-Noblecourt, Ch.
DeTreville, Diana F.
DeVries, Carl E.
Dimick, Mr. & Mrs. John
Dodd, Erica C.
Dorman, John
Duff, Odile
Duling, Susan

Dunham, Dows
Dupré, Mariola L.
Eastman, Margaret P.
Ehrenkreutz, Andrew S.
Elder, Barbara M.
Eldredge, Mr. & Mrs. W.
Elisii, Joan
Ertman, Earl L.
Ettinghausen, Richard
Fairservis, W.A., Jr.
Fay, Biri
Fazzini, Richard A.
Feuer, Alvin B.
Fier, Richard
Fischer, Henry G.
Fishman, Bernard
Fitzpatrick, Michael E.
Forbes, Lois W.
Forbis, Judith L.
Foster, John L.
Francis, Marianne E.
Freed, Rita E.
Freeman, Geoffrey E.
Frick, Fay A.
Friedman, Florence M.
Galvin, Marianne
Gauvin, Joseph H.
Gibbs, James A.
Goedicke, Hans
Goelet, John
Goelet, Ogden
Goff, Beatrice L.
Goldschmidt, Arthur, Jr.
Goldstein, Sidney M.
Gordan, Mrs. John D.
Gordon, Andrew
Grabar, Oleg
Grace Virginia
Green, Betty L.
Greig, Angela
Grube, Ernst J.
Guiu, Rafael
Hale, Samuel W., Jr.
Hall, Emma Swan
Halpert, Arthur F.
Hamdani, Abbas
Hanfmann, George M.A.
Hansen, Donald P.

Hanson, Diana
Harris, James E.
Harris, Josephine M.
Harrison, Donald D.
Harrison, Joanne M.
Hart, Parker T.
Haynes, Joyce L.
Hazard, Thomas
Heiderer, Mary E.
Hencken, Hugh
Hennoste, Katrin
Henry, Clement M.
Hill, Dorothy K.
Hoag, John D.
Hochberg, Rose
Hodge, Carleton T.
Hodnick, Ruch
Holm-Rasmussen, Torben
Holzer, Elizabeth A.
Horn, Siegfried H.
Horsley, Richard
Hughes, George R.
Hungerford, Bruce
Hunter, Frederick R.
Hurewitz, Jacob C.
Husselman, Elinor M.
Ingholt, Harald
Jacquet, Helen
Janson, H.W.
Jenkins, Marilyn
Johnson, Janet H.
Kadish, Gerald E.
Kaiser, Werner
Kaplan, Maureen F.
Kane, Carolyn
Kase, Edward W.
Keene, Manuel D.
Keith, Jean L.
Kelley, Allyn
Kemp, Barry J.
Kempton, Joy
Kendall, Timothy
Kickasola, Joseph N.
Killeen, Carolyn G.
Kitchen, Kenneth A.
Knopf, Karl-Werner
Kowalczyk, Joan
Kozloff, Arielle P.
Krashes, Laurence S.

Kroeper, Karl
Krotkoff, George
Kuchman, Lisa
Kuhnke, Laverne J.
Landau, David
Landy, Victoria
Lang, Mabel
Lannon, Barbara W.
Lattin, A. Floyd
Layton, Bentley
Lee, Renselaer W.
Lee, Sherman E.
Leiser, Gary
Lesko, Leonard H.
Levine, Emanuel
Lieberman, Pearl
Lichtheim, Miriam
Liebling, Lynn
Liimatainen, Majory
Lilyquist, Christine L.
Linsner, Kenneth J.
Lippman, Kathryn
Littauer, Mary A.
Livingood, John

Logan, Thomas J.
Lombardi, Mario J.
Lorton, David
Loughborough, Lucie M.
Lupton, Carter
MacDonald, Christie
MacKay, Pierre A.
Magnetti, Donald L.
Maher, Jill A.
Mahdi, Muhsin
Marsot, Afaf L.
Martin, Jack
Mayerson, Philip
McBride, Lucia
McDonald, Marianne
McHugh, William P.
Meade, C. Wade
Mellink, Machteld J.
Mertz, Barbara
Miles, George C.
Millet, Nicholas B.
Mills, Anthony J.
Millward, William G.
Moeller, Walter O.

Moisan, Michel
Morden, Margaret
Mostafa, Badria S.
Mueller, Dieter
Mullen, William
Muller, Hans Wolfgang
Mulvey, Thomas
Murphy, Charles F.
Naff, Thomas
Needler, Winifred
Newton, Colin G.
Nibbi, Alessandra
Nims, Charles F.
Nord, Del
Nourse, Deborah L.
O'Brien, Michael
Ochsenschlager, Edward
O'Connor, David
Oenslager, Rugh
Olson, John L.
Parker, Richard A.
Peck, Caroline
Peck, William
Pederson, Constance
Perrot, Paul N.
Peters, Francis E.
Peterson, Enoch E.
Pfeiffer, Charles F.
Phillips, Helen E.
Phillips, Wendell
Pierce, Richard H.
Polinger, Karen
Porada, Edith
Portnof, Nancy D.
Posener, G.
Prall, Margaret B.
Price, Herschel C.
Pritchard, Phil
Puraty, Peter
Ramsay, Donald L.
Ramseth, Duane H.
Ray, John D.
Redford, Doanld B.
Reid, Donald M.
Remeczki, Paul
Renninger, Jesse B.
Richmond, Cynthia
Ripley, Helen

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iya, Aziz S.
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Hazard, Thomas
Heiderer, Mary E.
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Hochberg, Rose
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Hodnick, Ruch
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Krashes, Laurence S.

Kroeper, Karl
Krotkoff, George
Kuchman, Lisa
Kuhnke, Laverne J.
Landau, David
Landy, Victoria
Lang, Mabel
Lannon, Barbara W.
Lattin, A. Floyd
Layton, Bentley
Lee, Renselaer W.
Lee, Sherman E.
Leiser, Gary
Lesko, Leonard H.
Levine, Emanuel
Liberman, Pearl
Lichtheim, Miriam
Liebling, Lynn
Liimatainen, Majory
Lilyquist, Christine L.
Linsner, Kenneth J.
Lippman, Kathryn
Littauer, Mary A.
Livingood, John

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Mertz, Barbara
Miles, George C.
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Millward, William G.
Moeller, Walter O.

Moisan, Michel
Morden, Margaret
Mostafa, Badria S.
Mueller, Dieter
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Muller, Hans Wolfgang
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Needler, Winifred
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Nims, Charles F.
Nord, Del
Nourse, Deborah L.
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O'Connor, David
Oenslager, Rugh
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Parker, Richard A.
Peck, Caroline
Peck, William
Pederson, Constance
Perrot, Paul N.
Peters, Francis E.
Peterson, Enoch E.
Pfeiffer, Charles F.
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Posener, G.
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Ramsay, Donald L.
Ramseth, Duane H.
Ray, John D.
Redford, Doanld B.
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Remeczki, Paul
Renninger, Jesse B.
Richmond, Cynthia
Ripley, Helen

Robinson, James M.
 Romano, James F.
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 Schwartz, M.D.
 Scott, Nora E.
 Semann, Khalil I.
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 Shaw, Stanford, J.
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 Sheridan, Ethel
 Shier, Louise A.
 Shinnie P.L.
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 Sims, Elenor G.
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 Smith, Katharine D.
 Smith, Lewis L.
 Carlson, Alan E.

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 Sokoloff, Vladimir
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 Stefanelli, Joseph J.
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 Stumpf, Martin L.
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 Tatreau, Georgya
 Teeter, Emily
 Tesdell, Loren E.
 Thayer, Virginia S.
 Thomas, Charles C.
 Thomas, Elizabeth
 Thomas, Nancy
 Thompson, Deborah L.
 Thompson, Homer A.
 Thorpe, Janet D.
 Trigger, Bruce G.
 Tully, Alice
 Twarowski, T.E.
 Ungar, Endre
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 Van Vleck, Michael R.
 Wallace, Tommy L.

Verdery, Richard N.
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 Viscusi, Virginia C.
 Voight, Chris W.
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 Wendell, Charles
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 Williams, John A.
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 Willis, William H.
 Wilson, John A.
 Winder, R. Bayly
 Winter, Erich
 Wintermute, Orval
 Witte, Arnold
 Wood, Wendy
 Wright, T.S.
 Wuchitech, Mike
 Wyshak, Lilliam W.
 Yellin, Janice
 Young, Dwight W.
 Zabkar, Louis V.
 Ziadeh, Farhat J.

Howard, Brian
 (Address Unknown)

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